

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH. APPLY AT
once 63 S. Pryor street.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER ON EACH
of the railroads leading out from Atlanta, Mo-
con and Augusta. Liberal pay for success.

WANTED—PRACTICAL BUILDER TO BUY material for and construct—

ence, brains and high character need apply. Best of pay for whole time for three months. Address "House," care Constitution.

A ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN

nooga, Tenn., Thos. C. Veale, Architect.

W to earn \$70 per month at their own homes and girls
to learn easy and profitable business. Good
cuffit of machine, a package of notions and full in-
structions sent for 10c. Address H. C. Rowell & Co.,
Rutland, Vt. 65

HELP WANTED-FEMALE.

WANTED-A GOOD SEWING MACHINE. Make
Apply to Miss Whitley, 32 N. Forsyth st.

WANTED-LADIES TO WORK FOR US AT
home. We have a good machine and will pay
quietly made. No photo, painting or
drawing. For full particulars, please address, at once. Our
care-3m

BOARDS WANTED.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD at
reasonable rate, at No. 130 Walton st.
June 11 12 13 14 15 24 26

NO. 35 AND 28 N. FORTSYTH ST., FORMERLY
of Capitol and Postoffice moved to large, airy
rooms for transient or permanent board.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.-NICELY FURNISHED
rooms for board, transient location. One
block off Broadway. M. Bayard 18 East 23d st.
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THE ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE, 19

boards from June 15th to September 1st,
sun tue fri twks

BUILDING MATERIAL.

CASH, DOORS AND BLINDS, MOLDINGS,
brackets, flooring and ceiling, and all kinds of
lumber; inducements offered. 25 Ivy street. W. S.
Bell. jun15 if

MONEY TO LOAN.

LOANS—REAL ESTATE LOANS ON CITY
property in Atlanta promptly rendered. Low-
est rates. Francis Fontaine, 48 1/2 Marietta street.

LOST.

LOST—BLACK INDIAN PONY MARE, 600 lbs. long, hind legs, white marks of hooves on right fore leg and side; also branded with a G on right jaw and F on flank. 3

LOST—ONE BLACK SETTER DOG. A LIBER-AL reward will be paid for his return to 34 1/2 E. Alabama street or 451 Peachtree. 3

WANTED—ROUSERS.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN ROOM HOUSE, centrally located. Apply immediately to E. E. Fitzgerald, Air-Line depot. 3

FEARFUL.

BUSINESS MEN DERIVE GREAT SATISFACTION from the use of our "Ironclad" notes, which are legal tender, and are the exemptions. We now send, postpaid, the above described note, in a book, for five, or a book of 50 for ten. We have also the above form with seven lines blank for taking a mortgage, which we call an "Ironclad note with mortgage clause." We send these postpaid, 100 in a book, for five; 50 in a book for two. Address The Constitution. 3

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A NICE BOOK CONTAINING 100 RECEIPTS OR
drafts will be sent postpaid to any address upon
the receipt of 25 cents by The Constitution. if

REAL ESTATE.

Saml' W. Goode & Co.'s Special Column.

REAL ESTATE OFFERS.

Mrs. Rogers's Place, West End, at Auction.
Tuesday, June 23d, 5 o'clock, on Ashby, near Gordon
street car line, new 6 room dwelling, lot 57x25x50; fine
choice locality; pleasant surroundings; directly in
the line of improvements now so notorious in West
End; very near the academy and church; only 25
feet from Gordon street car line. Terms very lib-
eral.

4000 Lots at Auction in Austin, Thursday,
June 23d.
Special train leaves on E. T. V. & G. mail
at 8 a. m. for Austin, returning to or arriving at

our office for 25 cents, good to return on any main line fare. Special barbecue dinner served at Salt Springs hotel on day of sale for 50 cents. Ladies' luncheon and special attention paid to their comfort. The morning train to Marietta leaves at 10:00 a. m. on the occasion. Plats of these lots, with very full description of Austell and showing location of the depot, hotels, the springs and dummy lines. There are 12 daily passenger trains to and from Austell, and the morning train to Marietta leaves at 10:00 a. m. for \$10.50 giving passage daily to and from Austell. A charter has been obtained for a railroad to Austell from Marietta, about 12 miles. This road will be built, and thus the W. & A. and Marietta and North Georgia railroad will be completed. This will give the people a very unusual transportation facility. This town of Austell is destined to be a great resort, and already hundreds of visitors are going there. The depot at the junction of the two railroads is only three-quarters of a mile from the springs. The name of the town is "Austell," "Austell Lithia," and "Salt Springs," and nearer still to the fourth spring, "Austell Salt Springs." The two hundred lots to be sold are

men more convenient to all cases of the springs. Such magnificent hotels and pavilions are already built are unheard of before in the south, and Saratoga's best does not surpass them. Two trolley lines connect the hotels with the springs, and everything has been laid out on a grand scale, showing that the curative powers of these springs upon drinkers and bathers are extraordinary in the judgment of our best business men, and their judgment is corroborated in actual cases healed and by the opinion of the best scientific and medical experts. July and August of

year you will see immense crowds of health and pleasure seekers flocking to Austell, and the system of real estate values will enhance the more the waters are advertised and the more the people request. The water is pure and the climate is the most perfect of the sale and of the time, etc. You and your family are invited.

\$2,500 for a 2 room dwelling, with servant's room, bathroom, storeroom and one coal house; also a small lot, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep; water, gas, shade, etc.; between the Peachtree best of neighbors, nearest views of the city and country. Terms most liberal. One-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years. Longer, with 8 per cent interest. Call and let me show it to you.

Now I have a nice 3 room house on lot 42x100 on Champlain street. Rental 10 per cent on investment. Terms easy. A bargain.

\$1,700 for 6 room dwelling on lot 40x100 on Champlain street. Convenient to car line.

\$10,000 for lot of 2½ acres in Edgewood. One block wide and level.

Now I have a 4 roomer lot near Grant's Park, one block wide on vacant lot, 80x120 feet.

\$500 for vacant lot, 40x150 feet to 10 feet alley, on lot 100 ft. wide, near Fair Street School. High

150 for central 4 room cottage renting at \$59 per month. Good tenants.
 \$1,450 for central Barlow cottage renting at \$59 per month. Good tenants.
 \$1,450 for beautiful Hill street lot near Fair street line.
 \$1,450 for 2 room Boulevard lots near Wheat street line.
 \$1,100 for 5 room house on Plum street. Terms 10 cash, balance 30 monthly.
 \$1,000 for choice Courtland avenue lot near Forest street.
 \$1,000 for new 6 room Crumley street house lot to 20 feet.
 \$1,000 for high street residence property, vacant and improved, choice and cheap, for sale and rent.
 \$1,000 for a 3 room - rents well.
 \$1,000 for lot 50' x 100 feet, between Merritt's and 10th street.
 \$1,000 for 7 room dwelling which cost over \$250. Improvements, on acre lot, near Deane street. A complete house.
 \$1,000 for 5 room W. Simpson street, place on lot 100 feet, in good neighborhood.
 \$1,000 for new 4 room house (2 rooms plastered) on Court street, between 10th and 11th Harris. lot 20' x 100'.
 S. M. L. W. GOODE & CO.

DREEM-MAKING.
JOHN A. WILSON DUSEN

IMPORTER OF
Wraps and Costumes
ESSMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

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PRICE BOOK CONTAINING 100 RECEIPTS OR
Drafts will be sent postpaid to any address upon
the receipt of 25 cents by The Constitution. if

REAL ESTATE.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s Special Column.

REAL ESTATE OFFERS.

Mrs. Rogers's Place, West End, at Auction.
Tuesday, June 21, 5 p. m., on Ashley, near Gordon street car line, near the corner of 25th street, choice locality; pleasant surroundings; directly in the line of improvements now so notorious in West End; very near the academy and church; only 28 feet from Gordon street car line. Terms very liberal.

1000 Lots at Auction in Austell, Thursday, June 23d.
Special train leaves on E. T. V. & G. railroad at 8 a. m. for Austell, returning to or arriving at Atlanta at 7 p. m. Round trip tickets can be had at our office for 25 cents, good to return on any line named day. Special excursion ticket sold at Salt Springs, Monday day of sale for 50 cents. Ladies included. Special attention paid to their comfort. Music will be furnished by a band engaged for the occasion. Plats of these lots, with very full description of Austell and showing location of the depots, hotels all the springs and dummy lines. There are 22 daily passenger trains to and from Austell, and about 20 freight trains. Monthly tickets sold for \$10.50 giving passage daily to and from Austell. A charter has been obtained for a railroad to Austell from Marietta, Ga., containing 12 miles. This will be built by us, and thus the E. A. and Marietta and North Georgia railroad will have direct communication with Austell, giving it unusual transportation facilities. This town of Austell is destined to be a great resort, and already hundreds of visitors are going to it, and thus the E. A. and Marietta of the two railroads is only three-quarters of a mile from three of the noted springs—"Bowden Lick," "Austell Lick" and "Salt Springs," and nearer still to the fourth spring, "Austell Salt Springs," and the two hundred local and country inns, conveniences and all these remarkable springs. Such magnificent hotels and pavilions as are already built are unheard of before in the south, and Saratoga's best does not surpass them. Two dummy lines connect the lake and the springs, and all the improvements that have been made out on a grand scale, showing that the curative powers of these springs upon drinkers and bathers extraordinary in the judgment of our best local men, and their judgment is corroborated by actual cases, and the opinion of the best of our medical experts. July and August of

1 year you will see immense crowds of health and
 cure seekers flocking to Austell, and the specu-
 late real estate values will enhance the more the
 waters are advertised and their healing prop-
 erties are proved. You can find out more full par-
 ticulars of the sale and of the time, etc. You and
 your family are invited.
 \$2,500 for a 6-room dwelling, with servant's room,
 bathroom, storeroom and one cash house; also, ex-
 tra view of a lake, and a fine water, and shade,
 fruit, beaut, between the Peachtree, best of neighbor-
 hood, views of the city and country. Terms mod-
 erate. One-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years,
 longer, with 8 per cent interest. Call and let us
 show it to you.
 \$1,500 for nice 3 room house on lot 42x100 on
 Peachtree St. Rental 10 per cent on investment. Terms
 easy. A bargain.
 \$1,700 for 6 room dwelling on lot 40x100 on Cham-
 berlain St. Convenient to car line.
 \$10,000 for lot of 2½ acres in Edgewood. Lies west
 of car line and level.
 \$10,000 for vacant lot near Grant's Park, one block
 from car line, 80x120 feet.
 \$650 for vacant lot, 40x150 feet on lot 250 alley, on
 100 feet of Peachtree and Fair street School. Fifty
 per cent cash. Terms cash. A bargain.
 \$1,850 for central 4 room cottage renting at \$15 per
 month. Good investment.
 \$1,500 for Central Barlow cottage rentals \$15
 per month. Look out street.
 \$1,000 for beautiful Hill street lot near Fair street
 car line.
 \$750 each for two Boulevard lots near Wheat street
 car line.
 \$1,000 for 5 room house on Plum street. Terms
 easy. Good investment.
 \$1,000 for choice Courland avenue lot near Forest
 street.
 \$2,000 for new 6 room Crumley street house—lot 10
 feet wide.
 \$1,000 for small street residence property, vacant and
 improved, choice and cheap, for sale and rent.
 \$1,000 for a 3 room Bell street house and lot 4x130
 feet wide.
 \$1,000 for lot 50½x130 feet, between Merritt's and
 Cox st., on east side Calhoun street.
 \$1,000 for 2 room house on East street east end of 23rd
 St. Improvements, on acre lot, near Decker drive
 south side Georgia railroad. A complete house.
 \$1,000 for lot 100x150 feet on street place on lot 95½
 feet; in good neighborhood. A great bargain in
 the city.
 \$1,000 for new 4 room house (2 rooms plastered) on
 new street, between Baker and Harris; lot 90x100.
 SAML. W. KING.
 DRESSMAKING.
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THE CONSTITUTION;
Published Daily and Weekly.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION
Is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed
postpaid, for \$1.25 a year, or for \$1.00 in clubs of
three months, or \$10.00 a year.

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(Circulation over 110,000) is mailed, post-
paid, for \$1.25 a year, or for \$1.00 in clubs of
three months, or \$10.00 a year. Address all letters to
THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

J. J. Flynn, General Eastern Agent, 23
Park Row, New York City.
ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 17, 1887.

Returning the Confederate Flags.
Mr. Murat Halstead, the mildest warrior
in time of battle, and the fiercest warrior
in time of peace, of whom record is, is howl-
ing himself hoarse over the suggestion to
return to the south the battle flags captured
from the confederate army.

Union soldiers will remember that when
they were fighting in the trenches, Murat
Halstead was skulking about the capital
abusing Grant as a drunkard, and begging
somebody to take Lincoln by the throat
and batter his brains out against the wall.
He was a slanderer of the men on whom
the hope of the union armies rested when
the union was in danger. It is wretched re-
paration he makes to the union cause to at-
tempt to revive passions which drove him to
his hole when they were at white heat.

Where was his chivalrous heart when Lin-
coln was begging for men and laying a draft
on every northern state? It was beating a
flurried tattoo in the same breast that now
beats so furiously at a suggestion that was
conceived in animity, and ordered in the hope
of reconciliation. We can respect even the
extreme utterances from General Fairchild,
who fought like a man when the fight was
up, but it is sickening to hear the post-bellum
shrieks of such fellows as Halstead, who
wrote slanders from under a sutter's
wagon against the men who were leading the
union armies to victory, and who could
never have even seen a confederate flag, save
by running over some belated ensign in a
mad rush from the snapping of a cap.

As for the flags themselves, had they been
sent to us in a generous spirit, the south
would have received them in the main
spirit in which they were returned. She
would have accepted them as a solemn
pledge that the last spark of resentment be-
tween the two best armies the sun ever
shone on, had died out forever. The union
blood which glorifies some of these flags
would have been held as sacred in any
southern state capital as if it were the blood
of the men who died in defending it. But
if the north resents their return, or if they
come from churlish or unwilling hands, the
south does not want them. Bonnier flags
never led braver troops to battle. The men
who fought behind them sealed their faith
with their blood. These flags were never
sundered until there was no dishonor in
parting with them, and until as much glory
had been won in defending them as ever
clustered about flags on which victory
rested. Wherever they may be left, in the
dingy rooms at Washington, or spread in
the capitols of the states from which they
were taken, they will bear lasting testimony
to the brave and simple faith of an honest
people, and their matchless valor in battle,
and dauntless heroism in war.

Let the north keep them if she wants
them. The peace and good will their re-
turn would hasten, will come to this peo-
ple in God's time and in God's way at last.
The voice of the American people will be
heard above the noisy protest of the
hot-headed or cold-hearted when the
day comes for the people to speak.

The great American heart can neither be
misled nor deterred. It has determined that
there shall be peace. The last sectional
president of this republic has been elected,
and for the last time has a great party en-
tered a campaign under a sectional flag.
The war is over—its results are fixed—its
passions are dead and its heroisms and sacri-
fices have bound this people together as they
were never bound before. Place-hunters
may declaim and agitators empty themselves
of noise—but when the voice of the people
is heard, their shrill exclamings will be lost
in the rolling thunder. Let them hear their
brief moment. Edmund Burke spoke for all
peoples and all times, when rebuking a noisy
faction, he said, "Because half a dozen
grasshoppers under a fern make the field
ring with their importunate clink, while
thousands of great cattle repose beneath
the shadow of the British oak, chew the cud
and are silent, pray do not imagine that
those who make the noise are the only in-
habitants of the field; that, of course, they
are many in number; or that, after all, they
are other than the little shriveled, meager,
hopping, though loud and troublesome in-
sects of the hour."

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON, of the Cin-
cinnati Commercial, appears to be very an-
gry because the confederate flags are to be
returned to the southern states. As a mat-
ter of fact, General Boynton is angrier over
this than he was at General Sherman's re-
mark that Boynton was a man who would
sell the reputation of his family for money
—or something of that kind.

"A Cracker City." Built by "Crackers."
We have already discussed the imperti-
nence of certain people who talk of the en-
ervation and lack of enterprise of the south
and southern people. One correspondent
says, speaking of the wonderful progress
made by this section, "even the natives are
taking hold at last." Mr. F. C. Hollins
being interviewed, said, "even northern men,
under the enervating effect of the southern
climate, lose their enterprise in a year or
two."

How absurd this is shall appear from
proof. We shall take some pains to make
this proof overwhelming and unanswerable.
There is an impression that the north has
a monopoly of enterprise and energy, and
the wonderful progress made by the south
is ascribed to the importation of these qual-
ities from beyond the place where Mason
and Dixon's line used to be. It will take
some days to make this case clear, and to-
day we content ourselves with a single phase
of it.

By common consent, Atlanta is the bright-
est city in the south. It is the place of which
northern tourists say, "Why, this looks like
the best northern cities." It was literally
laid in ashes by the torches of Sherman's
armies, and out of the pitiful resources left
it, has builded a city that challenges univer-

sal admiration. If a hundred northern trav-
elers were called on to say what was the best
feat the impoverished south has accomplish-
ed, they would say, "To have built, under
all the circumstances, a city like Atlanta,
and to have maintained it in prosperity and
progress. To have wrought palaces from
ashes, and built without credit or money a
city that rivals the best western or northern
cities." Indeed, it is constantly claimed that
the exceptional vigor of Atlanta is due to
northern brains and northern money.

But we show in another column, that in
absolute truth, Atlanta was built by "na-
tives." From first to last it has been fash-
ioned and controlled by "natives." It has
had its inspiration, its substance—the mar-
row in its bones and the flesh of its body—
from "natives." Perhaps no city in Amer-
ica was so exclusively built from people born
and reared in a hundred miles of its streets.
Further than this, northern capital has al-
ways been ready in unlimited quantity to
loan on mortgage of property in western
cities. Not until three years ago was a dol-
lar of northern capital offered on real estate
mortgages in Atlanta—except that here and
there an insurance company would lend to a
policy holder. We do not disparage what
our northern citizens have done. With all
respect to them, we simply show that At-
lanta has been built by country "crackers,"
sprung from the red hills that invest her
about.

In a future article we shall show that the
tremendous growth which is now fixing At-
lanta on the south, is due as overwhelmingly
to southern brains and southern enter-
prise as the building of Atlanta is due to the
pluck and energy of the "natives."

COMPLAINT is again made that there is
no room in the treasury vaults for the silver
coin. This complaint was at its height two
or three years ago; but it is a fact now, as it
was then, that the bulk of gold in the treas-
ury is greater than that of silver. The gold-
bugs, however, are not by any means
through with their silver troubles.

His Loss Was His Gain.
The Boston Herald thinks that money-
getting requires a superior order of mental-
ity. As an illustration it refers to Mr. Stet-
son, who died the other day at Whitman,
Mass. Stetson had accumulated a fortune
in Mobile when the war broke out, but his
devotion to the union caused him to go
north and forfeit nearly all of his property.

Stetson was a man of fifty-two when this
great loss came upon him. Instead of
breaking down under it he rushed into busi-
ness with such energy that he died a rich
man. The Herald attributes his success to
peculiar mental qualifications.

Admitting all this, another thing should
not be forgotten. Stetson's action in giving
up everything because he loved the union
was calculated at that time to excite the
liveliest enthusiasm throughout the north.
The refugee was regarded as a martyr. His
story was a passport to the favor of all loyal
people. If he was a bright, shrewd man,
with fair business qualifications, he could
hardly fail to profit by the situation.

To emphasize this view we have only to
suggest that within the past few years more
than one man has made money and friends
at the north by posing as a martyr, driven
from the south on account of his loyalty
and his advanced opinions. If the game
can be successfully played now, it is
evident that it must have been the
biggest kind of a boom at a time when
sectional hatred and the passions of the
war were at their height. Still, we
would not underrate Stetson's judgment
and pluck. Our point is that he had no
small share of good luck along with it.

THREE MURDERERS will today step from
the gallows in Georgia—at Louisville,
Franklin and Reidville. A woman who
was to have been hung in America appeals
to the supreme court and delays her doom.

A Democratic Administration.
The New York Tribune, a rabid democ-
ratic organ, in an attempt to embitter the
mugwumps, defends the democratic admin-
istration against the occasional attacks of
those democrats who believe that they would
now be enjoying the emoluments of office
if the republicans had been removed. The
Tribune says:

People who have the idea that republicans in
large numbers are being kept in office by this ad-
ministration will be undeceived by a table in our
Washington correspondence yesterday. The table,
which was prepared by a democrat, shows the total
number of offices at President Cleveland's disposal,
and also the number that have been filled by his
appointment. The percentage of officeholders re-
tained or unrenewed is significantly small, so small,
indeed, that Senator Vance's talk about "meagre
change" is yet to be added to the list. There is no longer
pretence of basing removals on "offensive persan-
ship" or "persecution." Offices are looked upon
in the light of "spoils," and the avidity with
which they are gobbled up must send a thrill of
horror to the souls of those civil service reformers
who were willing to trust the cause nearest their
hearts to the tender mercies of the party of Andrew
Jackson.

The postoffices and consulars are about all
that is left, and the postoffices in particular are
going fast. Truly the assertion of a democratic official
in Brooklyn this fall in a few months republicans will
remain in office fully warranted. A clean sweep
has been nearly completed, and the work has been
done quietly, unobtrusively, without attracting pub-
lic attention. The spoils thrown to the mugwumps
early in Cleveland's administration deceived few, if
any. Can any national person believe that the of-
fices have been put in democratic hands for the
sake of controlling conventions, delegates and the
prize of a nomination in 1888?

The system that the president has adopted
appears to be well-nigh perfect. Without
making any fuss about it, he has been engaged
in revolutionizing all departments of the
government, so that now we may be said to
have a genuine democratic administration.

If THE captured confederate flags are
really returned to the south something will
have to be done to keep Editor Halstead, of
Cincinnati, from bursting with rage. Even
now he is in such an inflamed condition
that the hose might be turned on him.

The Water We Drink.
Baltimore is about to follow the example
of Atlanta and provide for the filtration of
her water supply.
It is claimed that filtration, when the wa-
ter is fairly wholesome, will not only clarify
it but render it pleasant to the taste and
smell.

Dr. Chancellor, in a recent report on
"potable water," speaks very highly of the
system which is shortly to be put in opera-
tion here. He says that it will give the
people comparatively pure and good water.

But Dr. Chancellor goes on to show that
the water supply of cottages and farm houses
deserves quite as much consideration as that
of towns and cities. Wells and pumps must
be given up. They become impregnated
with sewage, and the sweetest and cleanest

water is often the most heavily laden with
fever germs. Drains and pools will work
their way to wells and pumps, and the fact
that a well has long borne a good reputation
is one of the strongest points against it.

The best thing for people in the country is
to have old-fashioned cisterns lined with
hydraulic cement. They can be filled with
rain from the house top, and the water is as
good as any that can be had. In villages it
will be found cheaper to construct reservoirs
for the collection of the rainfall. It is
stated that in localities where these substi-
tutes have been adopted for wells and
pumps there has been an extraordinary re-
duction in the death rate.

THERE is some more talk about Tam-
many hall supporting Blaine. This is the
invention of men who would have the pub-
lic believe that Tammany is made up of
men who are willing to sell out to the high-
est bidder.

The Banks and Speculation.
Our readers have doubtless come to their
own conclusions in respect of the recent dis-
astrous results of an attempt on the part of
speculative cliques to put up the price of
coffee and wheat. Some of the small hang-
ers-on have been wiped out, and some very
influential concerns have been crippled.

But nobody cares anything about such re-
sults. It is a part of the compensation that
the public receives that those who are most
active in such gambling affairs are usually
the ones that need the largest supply of
salves and poultices. Those who play with
fire are bound to get burned sooner or later.

But there is one feature common to both
flurries that is not by any means reassuring.
We allude to the connection of the banks
with these wild speculative movements.
According to all accounts the banks were
heavily involved in these deals, having
knowingly permitted their funds to be used
in the speculation.

There is an element of great danger in this
sort of thing. The banks owe it to them-
selves and to the public to make every effort
to retain the confidence felt in them by peo-
ple who do business on business principles,
and to maintain their reputation for caution
and conservatism.

By all means let the banks keep out of
the whirlpool of speculation.

THE WHISKY ring is able to control im-
pudic congressmen and editors, and what
the whisky ring fails to do is accomplished by
the American agents of the Couden club.
We repeat that the democratic party is not
for free trade.

The George Theory.
Mr. George's poor little land theories ex-
plode as soon as they are put to the tests
suggested by common sense. He has been
foolish and befuddled a good many people,
but his befuddlement is at an end. His
theory about land is, in effect, that man can
not own land because he cannot create it;
because he can neither add to it nor take
away from it.

This is plausible enough on the face of it,
but the reply is that land is absolutely
worthless until man, by his labor, has ren-
dered it valuable. If labor is a factor of
wealth it is also a factor of ownership. The
value of land is absolutely created by the
labor of man, and it is this value that be-
longs to man, the land itself degenerating
or improving according as the labor thereon
is well or ill-directed.

Mr. George's land theory would apply to
everything that is not created by man.
Sheep are not created by man, and there-
fore man is not entitled to profit by their in-
crease. Their wool belongs to the public,
and their so-called owners ought to be taxed
until the ownership of sheep and the shear-
ing of wool would no longer be profitable.

This is the George theory in its essence,
and a very fine theory it is!

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.
OUR ADVICE to Halstead that he nominate
Tuttle for president.
The discovery of natural gas wells in Georgia
will be the next sensation.

PENNSYLVANIA is in a panic over the rumor
that Jefferson Davis passed through that state
last Tuesday.

"DIXIE" FOR JUNE is just out. It is a good
number, and bears evidence of increasing
prosperity and popularity.

CAN it be possible that Miss Mary Anderson
has made her farewell tour? If so, we can
assure her that Mr. Scott Thornton is still in
the ring.

IT IS STRANGE how soon men drop out
of public notice. Dennis Kearney, once a famous
labor agitator, now keeps a little intelligence
office in San Francisco.

ATLANTA is preparing to polish off the booms
of some of her neighbors. That is to say, she
will take Birmingham iron and work it up into
various shapes for her own profit and edifica-
tion.

THE 535 convicts at Nashville were sounded
on the prohibition question the other day.
Only one man voted for whisky. Whether
the other 534 will be pardoned or not is not
stated.

MRS. L. D. TEMPLE, of Memphis, will shortly
publish through Cassell & Co., of New
York, a volume entitled "Shattered Leaves."
It will be a complete collection of southern
war poetry.

If you strike a man accidentally with a base-
ball, don't apologize. While a little boy at
Reidsville, N. C., was apologizing to Rev. Mr.
Pittard for hitting him, Mr. Pittard knocked
him down and beat him to death.

Some northern papers make it a point to
distort even the virtues of the southern peo-
ple. The Cincinnati Times-Star says that
southern prohibitionists keep their whisky
demijohns always full, and prohibit the sale
of liquor simply to prevent the negroes from
getting hold of it.

MRS. FLORA ADAMS DARLING, who recently
had a claim for \$60,000 decided in her favor
against the government, was thirty-five when
she was robbed of her property by General
Ben Butler's minions. At the age of fifty-
eight she gets back her own. Such a long
fight for justice would have worn out most
women.

PRINCE DULSEP SINGH says that it is a
physical impossibility for the English to ab-
sorb their Indian subjects, but he thinks it
very likely that the 250,000,000 people of India
will in the course of time absorb the English.
The prince is neither a savage nor a dreamer.
He is a highly educated man, and the British
have him as the most dangerous of their
East Indian enemies.

THE EX-EMPEROR CARLOTTA is now forty-
seven years old, and it is believed that her mar-
riage will soon be completely restored. During
twenty years of darkness great changes have
occurred. Her royal husband was shot like a
dog. Louis Napoleon, who abandoned him to
his fate, died in exile. Both the Mexican and
French empires are now mere memories. Poor
CarloTTa will find many surprises in store for
her.

SOME HIT AND MISS CHAT.

There is nothing more striking about Atlanta
than the coarseness of her citizens.
They come from everywhere and have seen every-
thing. Seeing is knowing, and no wonder they
know so much.

Last year we had a citizen who had lived for
years in the Sandwich Islands, and who had an ex-
traordinary bottle of gin with the king's seal. A friend
of mine living here spent years in Bombay and had
gone on tiger hunts. He gave me a tiger's claw or
toe nail which I prize as a curiosity. I wonder
how that bengal tiger would have felt had he known
that soon one of his nails would be resting on the
desk of an Atlanta scribbler.

Before the war there was here for some time an old man who had spent
the most of his life in the South Sea Islands. He
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JUDGE LOCHRANE DEAD

After a Life of Distinguished Honor and Success

LIFE'S SPARK SUDDENLY QUENCHED.

A Terrible Shock to Wife and Family—No One in the House at the Time—The Funeral Arrangements.

Judge O. A. Lochrane died at his residence at 12:45 this morning of dilation of the heart. Judge Lochrane had been suffering from this disease for some years. Within the past few months it had become progressive, and Dr. Ridley was in almost daily consultation with him. Day before yesterday he called to see him, and Judge Lochrane complained of a sense of suffocation, which at times threatened his breathing. The doctor relieved him, and Judge Lochrane followed him to the piazza and pleasantly bade him "good bye."

This morning at 12:50, Dr. Ridley was summoned by telephone. He found Mrs. Lochrane, evidently very much excited, saying from the other end of the telephone:

"Doctor, please come out quick—quick!"

He suspected that Judge Lochrane was dead. He had already notified Mr. Elgin Lochrane that his father's death would be sudden and could not be long averted. He hurried to the residence and found him, as he had expected, drawing his last breath. Mr. J. H. Wilson, a neighbor, was with Mrs. Lochrane, and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Austell were just entering the gate. Judge Lochrane lay on the bed, dead, without much evidence of suffering.

DIED ALONE IN THE HOUSE WITH HIS WIFE.

The judge had died alone in the house with his wife. The children were all absent. The judge retired at about eight o'clock, after eating a hearty supper, complaining of feeling heavy and tired. He slept until ten o'clock, when he awoke considerably nauseated. He vomited freely, but would not let his wife summon the doctor, saying that he felt better and would be "all right soon."

Mrs. Lochrane, though uneasy, was reconciled by this and went to sleep. In a few moments she was awakened by the quick and heavy breathing of her husband. She immediately lit the light and found him struggling for breath. His face was almost purple, and he was unable to speak. She at once called a servant and summoned Dr. Ridley. When she returned to the bed, her husband was dead. She did not realize this, however, and getting warm water began bathing his feet. In the meantime, Mr. Wilson, who had been called by the maid servant, entered. Mrs. Lochrane cried out to him:

"What can be done? What must we do?"

Mr. Wilson suggested mustard as the best remedy, but saw at once that life had fled, and that the distinguished patient was beyond mortal help.

WHAT MR. WILSON SAYS.

Mr. R. H. Wilson, who resides next door to Mr. Lochrane, was the first person summoned. To a CONSTITUTION reporter he said:

"I was asleep, of course, at my home next door to the Lochrane home. I was awakened by loud knocking on my front door, and, going there, I found Mrs. Lochrane's servant, a colored woman, who said:

"Oh, Mr. Wilson, the judge is speechless."

"She asked me to come over at once, and I did."

"I found Mrs. Lochrane in the room with the judge, who was—as I saw at a glance—dead. His extremities were already cold. Mrs. Lochrane and the servants were bathing his feet in warm water when I went in. Mrs. Lochrane looked up appealingly and asked me if there wasn't something that could be done. I suggested that mustard be applied. This was done, but I knew it was useless. He was dead."

"Mrs. Lochrane was alone in the house with the judge, nobody but the servants being with them. She said that when he was stricken with the attack he had made an attempt to speak to her. All he could say was:

"Oh, wife."

"He tried to say more but could not and must have died almost immediately."

"Mrs. Lochrane's grief was pitiful to behold. She could not believe that her husband was dead and worked heroically, hoping against hope that she might resurrect him."

WHAT DR. RIDLEY SAYS.

Dr. Ridley stated that he had been treating Judge Lochrane during the past eighteen months. He had carefully diagnosed his case and had decided it was heart disease. At times he would grow very weak and lose much of his vitality, and then he would get better.

The deceased knew the serious character of his disease and placed himself entirely under my care. He had several suffocating spells some time ago, but not recently. Two months ago he went to New York, and I advised him to consult with Dr. Janeway, which he did, and this eminent specialist confirmed my diagnosis. When he returned home I saw him occasionally, and realized that his disease was progressive. He frequently begged me to do all I could to prolong his life.

His whole life seemed to be centered in his family. He was passionately fond of his children, and seemed to wish to live only for their sake. He had no premonition of impending death, and talked cheerfully and cheerfully about his condition. Day before yesterday he came to me, and I called upon him. He was complaining of numbness in his hands and seemed weak. I did not apprehend any sudden change for the worse, and he did not seem to be fearful of any fatal change. He conversed with me pleasantly and talked a good deal about religion. He expressed the liveliest faith, and declared that he had made his peace with his God. I came away from him promising to return today, but did not. Tonight about twelve o'clock I was summoned by telephone by Mrs. Lochrane, and begged to hurry over. I hastened to Mrs. Lochrane and found her prostrated with grief. She had not told me that her husband was dead, and I was surprised and shocked to find him a corpse when I entered the house. His death was sudden and painless. It was just as if he died while asleep."

A TALK WITH MR. AUSTELL.

"He was one of the purest Christians and best men I ever knew," remarked Mr. W. H. Austell. "His religious faith was simply sublime. He expressed the most unbounded faith in religion, and declared that he was sure he had made his peace with his God. It was only yesterday that he called me into the parlor to question me about some business matters and to get my advice. He talked beautifully to me about his family. He turned the conversation about religion and his Christian faith, and he said that he had tried to live a pure and upright life; that he had tried to do his duty to his neighbor and to his God. He spoke of eternity and the

tender words to those near and dear to him who had gone before, and expressed the hope of meeting them in heaven. He talked about his children, and declared that it was his chief desire to be spared long enough to see his son step into his place. During his conversation yesterday and today he did not express any apprehensions about his physical condition. He had for a long time realized that he was suffering from heart disease, but he certainly had no premonition that it was to end his life so soon. His talk today was cheerful and covered a great variety of subjects. Even a few hours before he died he was conversing with his wife tenderly. Yes, I am certain that a better Christian than Judge Lochrane never lived."

Judge Lochrane's Life.

Osborne Augustus Lochrane was born in Armagh, Ireland, on the 12th of August, 1820. He came of a well-to-do family, but left home at the age of 18 and came to this country. He left against his mother's will, and with little money. He reached New York almost penniless, but full of hope and enthusiasm. He spent but little time there, coming straight to Athens, Georgia, where he had an acquaintance who was a druggist—his only acquaintance in this country. It was a long and tedious journey to Athens, but when he arrived he was welcomed by his friend and was given a place as clerk in the drug store. A short time afterwards a temperance society was organized which young Lochrane joined. In some public celebration by the society he made his services known, and he was elected to the town for its fervid and ringing eloquence. Among those who heard the speech of the unknown young Irishman was Judge Joseph Henry Lumpkin—always the friend of struggling youths. Judge Lumpkin saluted the young orator warmly on the stage, and told him he must quit the mercantile business and adopt the law as his profession. He assisted in making the arrangements for this step, which the young man was only too willing to take. After an honorable service at the bar, in which his eloquence won for him a front rank among the orators of the state, he became the judge of the Macon circuit. It was while occupying this judicial position that the war came on, and with it came some thrilling experiences for the judge. The war was waged for the independence of the states. When, therefore, Jefferson Davis sought to conscript soldiers without the consent of the states, Governor Joseph E. Brown stood in his way, and it fell to the lot of Judge Lochrane to render some of the most important decisions adverse to Jefferson Davis, and sustaining Governor Brown. In consequence of this bitter feeling was aroused against the judge. As illustrating this spirit, the judge went to hold Twigg's superior court. The lawyers there determined that he should not try their cases. Two lawyers on the opposite sides of the first case called, announced that they had taken the case to the supreme court, and would not need his services. Without noticing the evident insult, which the attorneys intended to convey, the judge quietly ordered that the case be dismissed for want of prosecution. This determined stand brought the lawyers to their senses, and they ever after treated him with the greatest respect. Judge Lochrane stood in the crowd which greeted Jefferson Davis as he was brought into Macon a prisoner, and did distinguished service in saving the confederate from insults by the exasperated union soldiers.

His Life Since the War.

Judge Lochrane emerged from the war with but little property. His last wife had brought him a competency, which was not, however, in property and not readily convertible. He removed to Atlanta and soon had a lucrative practice. In the political disturbances of the reconstruction period he sided with Governor Brown to whom he was much attached. He joined with Governor Brown in the fight for the property of the Mitchell heirs, and was awarded at the end of the struggle perhaps \$50,000, most of the estate. He was embroiled with General Toombs in the quarrel which resulted in a personal correspondence between that gentleman and Governor Brown. He was made chief justice of the state by Governor Bullock, to fill a temporary vacancy, a position he filled with credit and distinction. After leaving the bench he engaged again in the practice of the law, commanding heavy fees and doing a large routine practice. He was shortly brought into contact with George W. Pullman, who was just then beginning to feel the need of a lawyer of special ability and fitness for the question of taxation and responsibility then pressing on his sleeping car company. Judge Lochrane was employed by Mr. Pullman as general counsel for the company at a salary of \$10,000 a year and his expenses. This was very largely amended by special fees, so as to make his income from that source about \$20,000. The kept his home almost all the time, and was a severe drain on his health. He demanded help in the legal department, and Hon. A. P. Bacon, of Georgia, was employed and took office with Judge Lochrane at Chicago. In a short time thereafter Judge Lochrane retired from the active work in this counselship, though he held the place nominally to the day of his death, and responded to special calls of Mr. Pullman.

Judge Lochrane was also attorney for the foreign holders of the fraudulent Georgia bonds, and pressed their claim with great address and earnestness. He was counsel for the Southern Telegraph company, and was interested in the last great suits. He had sumptuous offices in Chamberlin & Johnson's building, which, however, were mainly for the purpose of settling his son Elgin in the practice of the law. It was his purpose under a falling health and advancing age to live in ease and comfort at his home on Peachtree, luxuriously fitted and with every comfort that money could buy or taste suggest. He was fond of horses and had some of the finest in the city. His favorite carriage was an elegant landau, in which his pale, almost livid face could be seen daily as he rolled through the streets. Occasionally he took a dash with his son Elgin, to whom he was passionately devoted, behind a very fine and fast buggy horse belonging to the latter.

Judge Lochrane was always fond of literary work and was engaged for some years past with a book of memoirs, touching in gossip but dignified way, on the times in which he lived, the scenes amid which he moved and the men with whom he was thrown. This book must be pretty well advanced, though nothing is definitely known of it. He had modeled it after "Barrington's Memoirs" and had devoted special chapters to special events and episodes. His favorite hero was Napoleon. He had when he called a Napoleon portrait decorated with a dozen portraits of that illustrious man. This was his favorite working-room.

JUDGE LOCHRANE WAS A WEALTHY MAN, his real estate in Atlanta being worth fully \$250,000. Most of this he had years ago deeded to his wife, who drew the income from it. His income from his profession he used himself or devoted to the increase of his estate. He was probably worth not far short of a half million dollars, all of which is in first-class property, increasing in value and paying a steady and handsome income.

Judge Lochrane at Home.

"Judge Lochrane was the most lovable man I ever knew," said Dr. Ridley, as he came in from the dead room. "Such a heart for sympathy, such a power for expression, is not often found."

Forty years of rich and full life! Forty years of struggling and loving, and winning and losing—of work that furrowed the brow, of pleasure that lightened the heart—of strenuous endeavor—of princely bonhomie—of genial comradeship and of bitter conflict—forty years of "the fever called living"—and at last, rest. Forty years of such joyous and brimming life as it is given few men to live—behind it, the dreams of a boy, whose adventurous bent led him to tempt the great and mysterious ocean; beyond it, the faith of an old man whose pallid face catches the light that comes

in the breezes that are blown across the Eternal Sea! To the old, old fashion has he come at last! The old, old fashion, Death! How futile are the struggles of the forty years as he lies in the presence of this insoluble mystery! How paltry its honors, how fleeting its joys! The great house strangely lighted—the hushed footfalls of friends—the broken sobs of the bereaved—the half-averted face, the whispered word, the starting tear, the unspeakable pomp and solemnity of the King whose presence stills all things. In there, a silent man, with closed eyes beneath weary lids, with genial lips dumb and the beatings of the great heart stopped, with eloquent hands folded on the breast that rises and falls no more forever. In there the end—through the slanting window the beginning—as the dawn breaks across the sky. All that remains of the forty years of conflict and of pleasure—all worth counting, in this night through which the morning breaks, is that he found in them at last the peace which passeth understanding and the faith that shall make pleasant even the valley and the shadow of death. Having found this, better it may be for him, that he has found rest from the weariness of life, than for those who with heavy hearts go out through the kindling dawn to take up again its trials and to approach again its problems. Wiser perhaps than he knew, did the friend of the dead man write, when he wrote:

How costly is Life!

At what heavy expense

Do we temper the blood,

And nourish the sense.

While Death unto all

Comes as a thief in the night,

'Tis but closing the eyes,

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THE OLD BATTLE FLAG.

Continued From First Page.

and neglected, packed away in boxes, in the cellar of the war department and had been removed to the attic as a better place for their safe keeping. The disposition of the flags, which seemed to be answering no good purpose where they were, was the main point, and the consideration was presented to the president that some flags had been returned to loyal states upon their request in individual cases, and the rest, if desired, might as well all be returned together. The return of confederate flags, which were, with others in the department, was suggested, but there was not the slightest thought of interfering in any way with captured flags now held by any state. The fact was apparently received with favor by the country, that lately, in one or more cases, northern troops visiting their late antagonists at the south had returned to them flags which had been captured in battle from those whose hospitalities they were receiving. The further fact that northern troops, who had within a short time been visiting southern battlefields, had spoken in the warmest terms of the kind and hospitable treatment that they had received from former confederate soldiers, and the fact, too, that soldiers from the north and south were just gathering at Washington to meet in friendly competition at the national drill, seemed to indicate that if union flags were returned to loyal states which had lost them in battle, it would not be inconsistent with the fraternal sentiment which seemed to prevail at the same time to the government of states formerly in rebellion the return of flags which we had taken from their soldiers.

"The right of the department to make these returns being questioned by the president, such right was distinctly asserted, as the president alleged, and thereupon his oral assent was given to the proposed action. The matter was dismissed from his mind, until comment thereupon within the last day or two, brought it again to his attention, when upon personally examining the law and considering the subject more carefully, he satisfied himself that no disposition of these flags could be made without congressional action; whereupon, he directed the suspension of operations by the letter made public this evening."

The telegraph tonight is bringing in protests from a number of northern states, some of them, that the law and the government of the states, among them are the following:

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 16.—A special from Madison, Wis., says that Governor Rusk, who is greatly grieved by the determination of the administration to return all rebel flags to the original southern companies from which they were taken, has sent a letter to Adjutant General A. D. Smith, requesting that rebel flags captured by Wisconsin troops in the late war be returned to the state.

WHAT CONFEDERATE VETERANS SAY.

NEW YORK, June 16.—[Special.]—The commandant of the R. E. Lee post, Confederate Veterans, now on a visit to Boston, says: "The Lee post, the largest of the kind, entertained a Grand Army of the Republic post. This was when a post, from Trenton, N. J., came down to Richmond to see the battle field. I entertained them the best we knew how and afterwards we were asked for our flags. The first we knew of the matter was when Governor Fitzhugh Lee, a member of our camp, read a letter from Washington, Va., saying that the flags were to be returned. It would be a matter of great satisfaction for us to have them, and is no more than a fair price to show in return for the flags we have sent back. It is a small business to raise a few dollars for it, and I am sorry that the matter came up while we are visiting here. As to the 'emblems of treason,' and the attack—well, the less said the better. I would not for what we believed was right, and I have nothing to be said for. That is how Robert E. Lee post stands."

Other officers of the camp expressed similar opinions, and were surprised at the attitude Commander Fairchild has assumed.

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"I knew nothing about this objection to the president's order until after my return from Dahlgren," said Governor Gordon to a CONSTITUTION reporter. "When the proposition to return the flags first reached me, I regarded it as additional evidence of restored concord and fraternal sentiment. As such, my heart responded most warmly to the movement, and as a portion of the northern press and people seek to make it the occasion for renewed estrangement and bitterness, I would prefer to leave the flags where they are. I speak as an individual and ex-soldier, not as governor, and without consultation. But I believe this will be found to be the sense and sentiment of the southern people. We are weary of strife and hate. We want peace and good will, and prefer these to a return of even so cherished relics, if their return is to be made at such cost."

Governor Gordon telegraphed similar sentiments to the New York World by request of that paper. A number of ex-confederate soldiers were at the executive department when the governor made these remarks, and all concurred heartily in the sentiments expressed.

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DO NOT KNOW MUCH ABOUT IT.

What the Railroad Leaders Say About the Interstate Decision.

In answer to an inquiry for their opinions on the interstate decision, the following telegrams were received last night:

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., June 16.—[Special.]—I think the decision is as liberal as the law will justify, and I believe the railroads can accommodate themselves to it without serious injury. JOHN H. INMAN, CHARTERED, S. C. June 16.—[Special.]—It will be impossible for me to form any opinion until I can get the decision in full. It is probable that the newspapers have omitted important points, which will make the decision very different from what it appears to be from the press reports this morning. JOHN B. PECK.

NEW YORK, June 16.—[Special.]—I am not in a position to give you an opinion on the subject. E. NORTON, President.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 16.—[Special.]—I do not wish to express an opinion. M. H. SMITH.

NEW YORK, June 16.—[Special.]—A railroad president of national and European reputation, said to-day: "The decision is very satisfactory. Under it we can take care of our roads and the trade of our territory."

PERSONAL.

MR. W. P. HIX has gone to Columbus on business.

MR. JAMES D. BLANDING, of Beverly, Mass., is in the city.

MR. THOMAS D. MORRIS, of Williamsburg, N. Y., is in the city.

MR. KATHY REYNOLDS, of Nashville, is visiting friends in Atlanta.

MR. W. C. THORPE, of Savannah, is visiting friends in Atlanta.

MR. BRYAN STACKHOUSE, of Sumter, South Carolina, is in the city.

CAPTAIN JOHN W. BRUMBY, of Athens, was in the city yesterday.

MR. HENRY G. SPEARMAN, of Lumpkin county, is visiting the city.

Miss A. M. Gillespie left the city today to visit various watering places.

MR. D. P. NELSON and wife, of Jonesboro, Ga., were at the Kimball yesterday.

EX-GOVERNOR HENRY D. McDANIEL was a guest at the Kimball house yesterday.

COLONEL PIERCE B. CHRISTIE, of Columbia, S. C., is registered at the Kimball house.

MR. N. C. NAPIER, editor of the Walker County Messenger, was in the city yesterday.

MAJOR CAMPBELL WALLACE, who has been seriously sick for two weeks, is rapidly improving.

J. W. CHAPMAN, editor of the Washington Gazette, was registered at the Kimball yesterday.

MR. W. A. BUCKLEY and family, of Madison, Ga., are spending a few days in Atlanta.

MR. AND MRS. F. L. FRYER, of Atlanta, will sail from New York tomorrow in the Penland.

MR. GEORGE B. LANSFORD, of Conyers, Miss., is in the city.

MR. J. W. CHAMBERLIN has just returned to her home from Macon, where she has been attending the exercises at Wesleyan college.

MISS ALICE E. LANSFORD, of Conyers, Miss., is in the city.

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MISS JUDY R. CLARK, of Macon, who has been passing several weeks in Macon, will return to Atlanta today. Next Monday morning he will open court.

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A QUEER FACT ABOUT PERSONALTY.

stock of goods of some sort. The tax from business licenses increases every year, showing the business of the city to be on the increase.

February. SAM'L W. GOODS & CO.

Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

